



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 20, 1910.
INFORMATION SUPPLIED THE SENATE.
BUILDING MACHINES AND MEN.
LABOR AND THE CHURCH.
ON DELIVERING THE "LABOR VOTE."
FRED D. WARREN'S TRIAL IN ST. PAUL.

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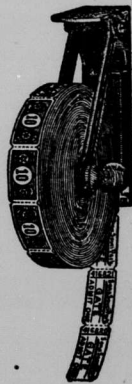
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1910.

No. 14

BUILDING MACHINES AND MEN.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Every machine is designed and constructed upon one or more of these six mechanical principles—the lever, the wedge, the screw, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wheel and axle. Never yet was there a successful machine built unless it was built with these mechanical powers as a basis. The draughtsman is given the largest liberty in the matter of the general form of the machine which he turns out, and he has a fine opportunity of stamping it with his ideal of just what that finished machine should be like, but nevertheless he cannot depart from these mechanical laws.

In making our life's plans, we, too, are given considerable liberty. Where we shall work and what we shall work at, are matters which we generally decide for ourselves. There are exceptions, of course, but as a usual thing we have the decision in our own hands. And whatever the work may be, it will always bear the impression of our own personalities. The worker in wood, or iron, or stone, the manipulator of leather or of cloth—no matter what may be one's occupation—even, when it is the running of a machine, somehow or somewhere in the job, puts something of himself into it. Every workingman knows how true this is. The tool-marks are always there.

But while we are given this liberty and this opportunity of working out our ideas and our ideals, true success can be secured only as our plans are dependent upon the operation of certain well-defined principles. Honor and integrity are the foundation stones of real power, and no man may rob us of these. Men may take away our reputations, but our characters are ours forever. Reputation is what others give us. Character is what we make for ourselves.

If what I have said is true of the machine, if one cannot construct even an engine without the observance of inexorable law, is it reasonable to suppose that a man can be built hap-hazard, or of scrap-pile material? What a fool the machinist would be if he went to that scrap-heap in the back yard and fished out of it a cracked cog-wheel and put it into an otherwise perfect machine. But that is precisely what many a man is doing in building his character. The cracked cog-wheel may soon send the entire machine to the scrap-pile, but there is no scrap-pile for the human soul. It lives on forever.

Of the many thousands of newspapers in the world today the Peking "Gazette" is the most ancient. It is a lineal descendant of a daily news bulletin which made its bow to the public in the year 1340. In the more than five centuries of its life this newspaper has passed through many changes and appeared in various forms, but the paper that the Chinese read today is literally the same that was founded in the fourteenth century. It was not until Europe had begun newspapers on its own account that it discovered over in Peking that the Chinese had already for many years been in the newspaper business.

A California man was recently sent to the penitentiary for stealing fifteen cents. Had he stolen fifteen million dollars, or a valuable city franchise, he probably would have been sent to the United States Senate by the victims of the theft.—"The Miners' Magazine."

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Information Supplied the Senate

Last week we referred briefly to the report made to the United States Senate on May 4th by the Bureau of Labor on the conditions prevailing in the Bethlehem Steel Works at South Bethlehem, Pa. During the week additional data from the Government report has reached the Pacific Coast. Below is a summary of the findings:

"The strike at the Bethlehem works started on February 4th, when several hundred machinists struck against the discharge of three men who shortly before had served as a committee appointed to protest against Sunday and overtime work. There were at that time no labor organizations in the plant, and one of the elements of interest in the strike is that it was a strike of unorganized workmen.

"Opposition to overtime and Sunday work was the basic cause leading up to the strike. While a very considerable percentage of the force had a regular working day of twelve hours for the entire seven days a week, a large part of the skilled workmen had approximately a ten-and-a-half-hour-day for the week. A large number of this latter group were frequently required to work overtime on week days, or 20 per cent were regularly required to work seven days, and for these Sunday work was not considered overtime. Of the men whose normal week consisted of only six days, 1413, or 14.5 per cent of the entire number of the payroll, were required to do extra work on one or more Sundays during the month.

"Eighty-two men were reported as having a thirteen-hour day for the entire seven days. Altogether 4725, or over 50 per cent of all the employees appearing on the January payroll, worked in positions regularly requiring fifteen or more hours of labor per day on their regular working days.

"The table dealing with wages taken from the January payroll, shows that a large percentage of the laborers working twelve hours a day, seven days a week, earned only 12½ cents an hour. The total number shown as receiving less than 16 cents an hour (not including apprentices) was 4221, or 45 per cent of the total number on the payroll; while 58.6 per cent received less than 18 cents per hour.

"The strike began among the machinists, and in January machinists on first-class work, working straight time, averaged 27.6 cents per hour. Taking all machine hands and helpers together, the average, including the armor-plate shop, for 1036 men was 18.5 cents per hour."

Early in March an investigation of the works at Bethlehem was ordered by the U. S. House of Representatives and the Senate.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN. By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

The Stock-Selling Nuisance.

To the People. Letter No. 46.

The positions of stockholder and policyholder in a life insurance company are diametrically opposite. Both parties have their legitimate function; the stockholder is the seller, and the policyholder is the buyer, and so long as these functions are kept distinct there can be no misunderstanding and no ground for complaint.

When a man buys a policy and buys at the same time a "block" of stock in the same company, what is he? We might cut the matter short by saying that he was a fool, but that, while in harmony with facts, would be irrelevant to the purpose we have in view. The only justification for the stockholder in the life insurance business at all is that he puts up money to guarantee the fulfilment of the policyholder's contract where policyholders prefer to buy their insurance as a commodity. Where they prefer to be their own guarantors their proper place is in a mutual company.

But in the stock-selling scheme we have the curious fact that the stockholder does not put up the money in any real sense, but leaves it to the policyholder to put up. The prospect who, attracted by such a scheme, buys a policy, buys it without having the guarantee which usually does, and always ought, to stand back of the stock plan—the guarantee of a sufficient amount of stock already paid up. The concern is thus confessedly weak; the policyholder in buying the stock lends it the support which it ought to have had before it sold the policy. The policyholder, then, has made two bad bargains; he has got bad life insurance and a bad stock investment, but he has been hoodwinked into the belief that somehow one will help the other and that an enormous gain will result.

The stock-selling nuisance is not now nearly so common as it was a few years ago, owing to the fact that so many States have forbidden it, either by legislation or departmental policy; but occasionally it still looms up. Thus we are informed that in Pennsylvania certain glib-tongued gentlemen calling themselves the "Pennsylvania Underwriters," of Frick Building, Pittsburg, are engaged in selling insurance for the Reserve Loan Life, and the Meridian Life and Trust, both of Indiana, and that they are giving options on their agency stock to all who purchase their insurance, and promising that the dividends on this stock will be paying their premiums in the course of five or six years.

The Meridian Life Insurance Company of Indiana is the name of the stock company which has reinsured the mutual company known as the Meridian Life and Trust Company of the same place. The same persons control the new company that control the old, and the excuse for reincorporation is that the company will be stronger by the addition of capital stock—when bought up, we suppose, by the policyholders.

The sale of stock in connection with policies has been objected to on two broad grounds. First, that it constitutes a discrimination between different customers, and second, because it can only be effected under misrepresentation. On the first it has been prohibited in the bulk of the

States of the Union. About two years ago the Pittsburg Life Underwriters' Association addressed the different State departments asking "whether the selling of stock in a life insurance company or in an agency of a life insurance company, to an applicant as an inducement to buy a life insurance policy, is permitted by the laws of your State or the ruling of your department?"

To this question replies were received from the following States to the effect that the practice was either prohibited by statute or by departmental ruling, viz: Mississippi, Wyoming, Montana, Tennessee, Missouri, New Mexico, Texas, District of Columbia, Indiana, Nebraska, Iowa, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Colorado, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Arkansas, Maryland, Michigan, Maine, Idaho, Washington, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Delaware, Utah, North Dakota. The new State of Oklahoma has taken a very advanced position on this matter. No life insurance company transacting business in that State must permit an agent "to give, sell, or purchase, as an inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, any stock, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association or partnership, or any dividend or profits to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatever."

But independent of the essential unfairness involved in the stock-selling idea, there remains the grave charge that the stock is usually sold under false pretenses and cannot otherwise be sold. This charge has been fully established. If the public knew the real conditions they would not buy a dollar's worth of the stock which so many new companies have been lately offering. But the splendid results attained by a few companies which were formed when conditions were vastly more favorable than now—when large profits could be made by lapses, and liberal cash and loan values were things undreamt of—are represented to them as being attainable in these present days of strenuous competition and rigid State supervision in the interests of policyholders.

Why keep ringing the changes everlastingly upon the exceptional success of the Aetna, the Equitable, the Metropolitan, and the Prudential? Why not tell the public about the fate of the couple of hundred other companies that were early competitors of these and went down in the struggle long ago? Or, to go back no more than eight or nine years, what has been the experience of new life insurance companies during that period? Ask the glib-tongued gentlemen how much money the stockholders got out of the following companies which were all born and buried within a very recent period: Conservative of Los Angeles; Mutual Life and Trust, Des Moines; Security Life and Trust, Des Moines; Interstate Life, Cincinnati; Kansas Union, Topeka; Mutual Life, Illinois; Chicago Life; Buffalo Life; Commonwealth, Ark.; Jefferson Life, Indianapolis; Carolina Life; Eastern Life, N. Y.; Great Western; American Mutual, Oklahoma; Republic Life of Chicago. Millions of dollars have been sunk in these and other companies which have failed to make good, and their example is much more pertinent to the question of stock-selling than are the examples of companies formed thirty-five, forty, or fifty years ago. The conditions of today are the conditions that matter,—not the conditions of the good old times.

It would be easy to quote weighty opinions from competent authorities showing the essential dishonesty of the stock-selling proposition, but this article is long enough already. It is sufficient to recall the fact that the insurance commissioners of the various States at their convention a couple of years ago were so impressed with the necessity of stopping the evil that they recommended the passage of a uniform law specifically prohibiting the stock-selling scheme in connection with the sale of life insurance.

Men and Measures

John M. Eshleman was a visitor at the "Labor Clarion" office a few days ago. He was known to many trade unionists when the energetic and capable chief deputy of the State Labor Commissioner's office under W. V. Stafford's administration. Mr. Eshleman educated himself under adverse circumstances, won the highest honors the University of California can bestow, and his record in the political field is in keeping with his other achievements. Ill-health claimed Mr. Eshleman for a time, but he has completely recovered.

J. W. Van Cleave's death in St. Louis on May 16th removes a man whose antagonism to trade unionism was probably the cause of his demise. As former president of the National Association of Manufacturers and the head of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, Mr. Van Cleave's name will go down in history in connection with the famous boycott suit that is now before the highest court of the United States. It is to be regretted that a man of ability should have expended so much time and energy in attempting to destroy the organizations of labor that have done a great deal for the people.

A press story from Honolulu says that experiments with Russian labor in the place of Japanese have proved to the officials and planters of Hawaii that the Muscovite is a failure. The Russians have not assimilated or been assimilated. They have established their own colonies, own laws, a Douma and a presidency. They bid defiance to the laws of the territory and beg and steal for a living. The authorities have discovered that most of the marriages performed in Russia to enable them to bring wives here were false. The president of the colony at Iwilei, and several members of the "Douma," are in jail for vagrancy, and several other members have been indicted by the grand jury for "unlawful assembly." It is possible that there is another side to the dispatch. It looks, however, as though cheap labor is unsatisfactory from every standpoint.

Secretary-treasurer James A. Cable of the Coopers' International Union has resigned. He has been elected to the office of Commissioner of Water Works and Street Lighting in Kansas City, a position paying \$3000 a year.

Richard Cornelius wrote from Lincoln, Neb., on May 12th. After attending the sessions of the executive board of the street carmen, Mr. Cornelius was sent to St. Joseph, Mo., to settle a dispute between the car company and its employees. In this he was successful, and an increase of pay was secured for the men. The convention next year of the Amalgamated will be held in St. Joe.

The Sacramento machinists will submit proposals to the employers calling for increases of pay based on the eight-hour day.

Marcel Wille, after visiting the northwest, journeyed to various points in Montana, where he has done good work for the bakers.

Walter Macarthur addressed the Civic League of Sacramento last Saturday.

J. M. O'Neill, editor of the "Miners' Magazine," the official journal of the Western Federation of Miners, addressed the members of the organization in Grass Valley on May 9th. Mr. O'Neill is an able speaker, and, after visiting Arizona, decided to return to Colorado by way of California.

During the past month a number of Canadian seamen and laborers have been deported by the U. S. Immigration Bureau because they were found to have been promised employment in violation of the alien labor law. All were on their way to American ports where they were to have been employed as strike breakers by the Lake Carriers.



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



LABOR AND THE CHURCH.

[Speech of Rev. Wm. Nat. Friend, delivered before the Labor Council on Friday evening, May 13, 1910.]

Gentlemen of the San Francisco Labor Council: I thank you for the cordial invitation to speak to you as a fraternal representative of a jointly-interested body upon the mutually-absorbing theme of human helpfulness. If I overstep the time I shall do so only in the spirit of an elder of mine in Colorado who never came to the mid-week meeting because, as he confided to me, he simply could not speak in meeting. But one night he took me to a labor meeting where, to my astonishment, he not only spoke for an hour and forty minutes, and to the point, but he forgot to give any one else a chance to say a word.

While in these days a minister who talks much longer than thirty minutes is given up as about hopeless, still he is generally humored in his habit of offering both a text and a subject. I am no exception. I would like to have you consider what I say from the point of view of the man in the vision who appeared saying, "Come over and help us." For the subject of that text I should like to reverse the manner in which we have been talking all over the country for the last six or seven years about the church and labor, and ask you to think of it under the head of labor and the church.

The Precedence of Human Rights.

When Colonel Roosevelt the other day in Paris declared that in the final conflict of ideas, human rights must have precedence over property rights, he was saying a great truth that the world accepted as startlingly true and clear and fresh and to be acted upon. But he was only repeating that which you and yours and I and mine have been saying in the under-current of public opinion for a long time. Now, on the lips of the master-voice, it becomes a living issue. This has always been the way that great truths have crystallized into active principles.

You notice how the old order of statesmen is passing off the stage. Maybe they knew no better. I think that they were simply the creatures of their environment. But it shows how much they were creatures. It shows that the new environment which we have been creating is having its effect. It shows that the old order of statesmen, bowing down to the primal and absolute sovereignty of property, is coming to its end. The new order of men is taking the front of the stage and they realize where the emphasis in life belongs and are seeking to put it there.

Once it was supposed that only the lawyers had any right to manage a government; once it was supposed that government belonged by divine right only to the leisure class. But because of the failures of these classes to put first things first, the class that does the work and furnishes the produce that pays the bills has entered with earnestness and efficiency into the field of government.

In the same sense, the old order of political economy is passing. Gradually the new basis is being set firmly under the whole superstructure of society. The blessings and cursings of life increase or diminish largely according to the basis of living. Grant one set of premises and the rest must follow. It is no easy task to put a new foundation under the present order. But that is what union labor is trying to do, and it is a whole man's job. Today the change so that a living wage for everybody shall be the basis of human life in society is beginning to show its

capacity to hold up the old order of things with some modern improvements added.

I do not mean to say that all this is coming to pass without even greater struggle and trembling in the industrial situation than has already taken place. There will undoubtedly be worse confusion than is going on right now with our chaotic food prices, where, to even up for the necessary labor standards, capital is crowding on enough to keep up the unjust ratio of gain. But the first thing is nevertheless surely becoming first, and some day the readjustment will become a habit and we shall move along on the basis of a living wage for every man as the minimum relation of commercial as well as moral life.

Surely that goal set by labor, you see I put labor first, is our common goal. That is our joint vision. In all the fogs and mists, where men try to upset us among the dilemmas of natural rights and personal liberties, we must keep that beacon bright not alone for ourselves but all the others. That is why I like to hear the clarion voice of Reginald J. Campbell ring out in City Temple, London, "Tell them their riches are sin so long as one man goes hungry in this world of misery and pain." That is why I like the cry of Henry George, "I am for men." It is the cry of Him who looked with compassion on the multitude for they were as sheep without a shepherd.

The Task Ahead.

It is a wonderful task that union labor has set her hand to perform. But you cannot stop here. John Mitchell, at one of the recent eastern conventions, declared that the workingmen could not yet afford personal luxuries. His work was still the bare support of the family. Do you know I believe, as you keep before you the vision of the equal man, in this generation, where all branches of culture are being craved more and more, and the effort is being made to give them freely, that it will be necessary for organized labor, in keeping up with its effort to make the average man self sustaining enough to have all these advantages, to go farther than the living wage and insist on the owned home for every family. The last census gave free homes to less than half the families of the country, and less than a quarter of the cities. I was gratified to find that San Francisco was not the lowest, but that is not saying very much.

The question that continually arises in my mind as one who is interested in the big religious values that organized labor is investing in humanity, is: How is union labor alone going to accomplish this great and necessary further task? Until we get newer figures, there are about three million trade unionists to about twenty-nine unorganized workingmen in the country. Surely that calls you to incessant action. I am confident that that is why President Gompers has so recently gone out in a crusade after the farmers. Labor needs not merely blind friends, but intelligent, sympathetic friends. It is a great battle for men. When men are won, the victory will come. If all men today understood the technicalities of the struggle, if they could see how the rank and file of the labor army is fighting grimly for a fair chance for every man and his family, they too would enter with the same spirit of determination upon a share of the service.

Sympathy of Outsiders.

Then why not go out to this great body, called, for short, the church, with its thirty-three million of adherents, and bring it into line. They are naturally in sympathy with your work. They only need to be made intelligently sympathetic to

bind them to your cause forever. But if they have seen the vision of the equal man, of the living wage and the owned home for every family as the true basis of society, they may have not yet so seen it that some of the dust of misadventure with the strike and the boycott does not cool their ardor and dim their perspective and weaken their strong arm.

For myself, I am satisfied in my own mind that nothing of these technical difficulties or accidental mistakes can blur my sight of the true issues for which the rank and file of organized labor stolidly and sacrificially, if need be, stand. But not everyone can see how theory and practice, often looking so unlike, may yet walk arm in arm. It is a quiet blue print today. Tomorrow you see a thundering locomotive. The natural sympathizer must be shown that the vision of the free man on a living wage and in an owned home as the only righteous basis of society must not be abandoned because of the occasional lamentable accidents in the struggle of strike or boycott. You must likewise show him this vision through all the supposed tyrannies of the closed shop and the union label. They have got to have that vision of this fundamental man so

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indelible that all the fogs of political mishap can not shut it out.

So I come as one of those thirty-three million who have natural tendencies all your way, to say to you who represent the three million, who are surely a leaven to the great lump of industrial humanity, do not overlook your natural friends because we are somewhat shortsighted. Come over and show us the deep, underlying humanities of the closed shop and the union label. We ministers cannot, in the nature of things, explain all this to the people of the churches. We have our other labors to perform. At best, we can take but a few Sundays of the year for the subject. But you, so many of you belong by tradition at least to Roman or Evangelical or Hebrew congregations, you, if you will but go back to your natural religious bodies, can carry "a message to Garcia" that will bear great advantage to the general cause.

Education a Prime Factor.

What we need in the churches today is an educative program carried out by labor. Almost every division of the church has its committee on church and labor. That is what I represent. I wish that you would have one on labor and the church, a committee on education, on the publicity of the moral and religious values of trade unionism. I tell you if you do, when the hour of sympathetic need comes there will be a greater helpfulness, intelligent and sympathetic on the part of the general public.

In closing, let me put this appeal to come over and help us to understand in a more direct way. I went to see a church member not long ago. I had been slow in getting the rounds of my new field. He met me at the door with a frank "I do not think I care for you." It was good and blunt and I answered in like kind, and then I asked him why? "Oh!" he said, "those sermons on church and labor!" "Well," I answered, "what is the matter with them?" "Why," said he, "you are in with all those men who are just as arbitrary as they can be. They charge most outrageous rates and hold the city by the throat. They are out for the stuff and I do not believe in dynamiting cars and the tyranny of closed shops." "So!" I said kindly. "This is interesting. You are doing me good. Go on. I'd like to get your side."

After he had finished I looked at him as he triumphantly sat back and then I reminded him of the very respectable and useful men in the church who were giving time to it and whose children were associating with his and enjoying a most happy life together. I showed him that these conditions of comfortable living and social equality without the shams and pinchings behind the scenes were wholly the result of a living wage for the parent. But it takes long patience to show step by step how this struggle is a great warfare for the families of the nation whose heads are in the crafts, and that to protect men and their wives and children and provide means for their care and also culture, the rank and file of union labor are ready to stand to the last for the union shop. It takes time to show how the workingman's fight is a fight for all, a fight for a social equality never before seen on earth, but so blessed as it now comes into sight that men wonder they never succeeded in bringing it to pass before.

Then when I had shown him how this workingman friend of his did not countenance violence any more than he himself, but that with the vision of the equal man before him he could overlook the accident in the general service, he told me that he guessed I was right, that he saw it was a question of knowing all the circumstances and he hoped the church would stay right up front in the fight.

The Union Label Appeals to All.

One day not long ago I found my wife reading the labor paper that I take. She seemed evidently a little perplexed at what she was reading. Finally she asked me if it was necessary for the labor cause to be so outrageously severe in denunciations. Then I told her how in the course of the struggle of union labor it had given to millions of workingmen and their families a living wage and a chance to have some of the recreation of the leisure class, a social enjoyment and an educational opportunity equal to all the other classes of our nation. Taking up one of the dresses of the little folks, I asked her if through any mischance she were made a widow tomorrow she could make wages on one of the bargain dresses she had just bought at the store.

"I have been thinking of that," she replied. "I do not see how it can be done. But how are we to know whether we are promoting the sweatshop, the pinched-faced mothers and the starving children in the back bare-room home? If we only knew how to escape abetting misery I am sure every mother in the land would do the right thing." Just then I espied a union label on one of the garments. She did, too, and we both gave a cry of delight. For you see, men, we were learning that very moment that when that sign is on the garment we need have no fear that perchance in taking a bargain we may be robbing some sweatshop slave.

Friends, come over and help us, come over and show us, come over and get us. I tell you that when you have helped us who want to express sympathy for men in practical ways and are always touched by the humanities of life, to know fully these things that you are doing, to have great hopes to long for, to work for, to expect them, you may be assured that a great body of adherents will swing intelligently and sympathetically and to stay into this fight for God, our country and our fellowman.

THE BEKINS' BOYCOTT.

Whereas, For the past nine years the Bekins Van and Storage Company has been on the "we don't patronize list" of the American Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council, and

Whereas, The Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 85, of San Francisco, and the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 70, of Oakland, have expended vast sums of money, time and energy in trying to convince the Bekins Van and Storage Company of the injustice it is practicing. Such money, time and energy up to the present time have proved futile, and

Whereas, The cause of such failure can be only attributed to the apathy and indifference of the rank and file of organized labor, caused by a general spirit of forgetfulness, that the Bekins Van and Storage Company has not long before this been brought to a proper realization of its error, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Local Joint Executive Council, No. 7, I. B. of T., of San Francisco and vicinity, in regular meeting assembled this second day of May, 1910, that we reaffirm our former declaration as to the spirit of unfairness of the Bekins Van and Storage Company, and be it further

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, the Central Council of Oakland, the Alameda County Building Trades Council and their affili-

ated organizations, be earnestly requested to energetically take the matter up, and by their action bring victory and prevent a further prolongation, and be it further

Resolved, That we earnestly and respectfully ask for the adoption of these resolutions, and further that the same be not filed until they have at least been read at three consecutive meetings.

Local Joint Executive Council of Teamsters, No. 7, I. B. of T. of San Francisco and vicinity.
By M. E. DECKER, Secretary.

A woman suffrage lecturer recently brought down the house with the following argument: "I have no vote, but my groom has. I have a great respect for that man in the stables, but I am sure if I were to go to him and say, 'John, will you exercise the franchise?' he would reply, 'Please, mum, which horse be that?'"

"There is but one method and that is by hard labor."—Sydney Smith.

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. By Pan-American Press.

200 Miners Lose Lives.

Birmingham, Ala.—The lives of 200 miners were snuffed out by an explosion in Mine No. 3 of the Palos Coal & Coke Co., 25 miles from here. Of the entombed men, 50 are white and 150 are negroes. Women and children, believing themselves to be widows and orphans, are gathered about the pit, making frantic efforts to break past the guards and enter the mines themselves. The scenes here are very similar to the recent disaster at Cherry, Ill., where over 400 miners were killed. It is said here that the mine was declared unsafe a week ago by the inspectors. The mine officials refuse to discuss this charge.

New York Bakers Strike.

New York—Eleven thousand union bakers employed in over 2000 shops are out on strike for the nine-hour day. The strike is throughout Greater New York and vicinity. From present indications it looks very much as if the strike will be of short duration. The systematic manner in which the strike started hit the bosses very hard at the time they were least prepared for it. As a result many firms have already surrendered.

Ohio Adopts New Risk Law.

Columbus, Ohio—Organized labor scored a victory when the Legislature passed the Norris-Matthews' employers' liability bill. This new law abolishes the "fellow servant" and "assumed risk" clauses by which corporations have been able to shift responsibility for accident from their own shoulders to that of the employees.

Trust Taxed for Strike.

Glens Falls, N. Y.—Because of the heavy expense the village incurred in "preserving order" during the strikes at the plants of the International Paper Company, local assessors have increased the assessments of the property of the trust from \$135,000 to \$500,000. The company has appealed to the courts.

Charity and Low Wages.

South Bend, Ind.—Rather than pay wages that would enable workingmen to properly educate their children, the Studebaker Manufacturing Company offers a bonus of a college education to the children of a few of its most servile employees.

Girl Leads Tobacco Strikers.

Louisville, Ky.—Lulu Spaulding, a frail girl of twenty-one, is leading the strike of 2500 employees of the American Tobacco Company here. The girl has worked twelve years in the stemmery of the tobacco trust and has learned the lesson of solidarity from bitter experience.

Columbus Car Strike Won.

Columbus, Ohio—The 550 motormen and conductors of this city have won their strike against the car company with the aid of Mayor Marshall and Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden. The company agrees not to discriminate against union men and to reinstate discharged union employees, who were the cause of the strike.

Steel Workers Disappointed.

Pittsburg, Pa.—There is bitter disappointment among the workers of the Carnegie Steel Company and in other mills of the United States Steel Corporation, for it is now known that the promised raise is one of those "now you see it, and now you don't." It seems that only certain ones will get their wages raised, but all efforts to find the fortunate ones have so far been fruitless.

Snubbed, 8000 Go on Strike.

New York—As a result of its flat refusal to consider the demands of its employees, the American Manufacturing Company has a general strike on its hands. Eight thousand men are out. The strikers had submitted to the firm a new wage scale and the discharge of two foremen who acted worse than slave-drivers.

Bethlehem Strike Before Senate.

Washington—Twelve hours of hard labor for seven days a week is ascribed by the Department of Commerce and Labor as the cause of the strike of the unorganized men at the Bethlehem Steel Works, at South Bethlehem, Pa., in a report to the Senate, submitted in accordance with a resolution made by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma. The charges made by the strikers are corroborated by the official report of the Government bureau. The report also says that the greater number of the employees of the Bethlehem Company receive only 12½ cents an hour. It is reported here that the startling revelations made by the official findings will result in an investigation of all the steel plants in the country.

3500 Freight Handlers Strike.

Chicago—Thirty-five hundred freight handlers are out on strike here, demanding an increase of 10 per cent in their wages.

Turn Hose on Angry Workers.

Honolulu—In an attempt to disperse a crowd of angry Russians who surrounded the police station demanding the release of four of their leaders, the police brought the fire department to their aid and turned a stream on the crowd. The Russians claim that they have been duped by the sugar plantations, having been promised better wages and conditions than materialized when they arrived here.

Railroad Men Get Increase.

New York—The award of the arbitrators in the wage dispute between the New York Central and its conductors and trainmen has been rendered in favor of the men. The men get an increase in wages. The Delaware and Hudson and the Lackawanna systems have promised their men that they would abide by the decision in the case of the New York Central.

Strike Strengthens Unions.

Philadelphia—The recent car strike with its sympathetic strike have resulted in giving Philadelphia 50 per cent more union men, according to a statement made by Luella Twining, president of the Carmen's Auxiliary. The textile workers, laundry workers and machinists are the trades which best profited by the spirit of organization.

Taft Breaks Promises to Labor.

Washington—The railroad men working on the Panama Canal are very indignant over the action of the Taft administration in refusing to grant longevity and overtime pay, after the President himself had promised these conditions to the men in the employ of Uncle Sam. These workers have a committee here trying to get the administration to live up to its promises.

"When fortune is on our side, popular favor bears her company."—Publicus Syrus (42 B. C.)



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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1910.

"The true patriot interprets 'love of country' to signify love for the people who are in it. He will express this feeling by a special interest in their welfare and effort to make them the purest, noblest and happiest among the nations of the earth. This love will necessarily expand into a world-wide love, for all men have a common origin, need, nature and destiny."—Havemeyer.

The Rev. Wm. Nat Friend was enthusiastically greeted at the Labor Council meeting last Friday night. He made good. His speech is one of the best ever delivered before the delegates, and we are fortunate to be able to present it to our readers in this issue. President Kelly gracefully extended Mr. Friend an invitation to come to the Council meetings as often as possible.

Judge Fred V. Wood of Oakland, sitting in Judge Ogden's court, last Friday dissolved the temporary injunction granted to the Cahn-Nickelsburg Company against the striking boot and shoe workers. The judge said he was influenced in rendering his decision by the fact that none of the company's employees had been compelled to leave work, and that no customers had been driven away.

When the union label fails to appear on clothing or articles where obtainable, members of organized labor and their families are more than blamable. Many a word of admonition has been written and spoken calling attention to the necessity of complying with the first commandment of our union life. It is not ignorance that is the cause of the want of demand, but rather carelessness in doing our duty.

The findings of the Government officials who investigated labor conditions in the Bethlehem steel works are summarized on page 3. There is no way of dodging the issue raised. All the claims of the "open shoppers" have received a solar plexus jolt by this one report. It shows the helplessness of the workers without organization to aid them, and refutes the assertions of those who say that non-unionism is best for both parties to the labor contract.

The newspapers of San Francisco have a corps of gentlemen who invade the labor ranks intelligently and persistently in quest of news. On more than one occasion a wrong "lead" has been given out, either in alleged "fun" or to satisfy some ulterior motive. As a result, there has been some recrimination, and the blame cast on the reporters is unjustifiable. There is only one way to avoid this. Delegate a man or a committee to serve as custodian of official news, and then there will be no conflict of opinion. Reliability is a virtue that should be encouraged in the press—even of San Francisco!

ON DELIVERING THE "LABOR VOTE."

These are the days when the "wise" politicians and equally astute newspapers prate about "delivering" the votes of those who work as distinguished from those who do not.

There is a good deal of humbug in all these claims. The average American citizen casts his ballot as he deems best. He is no more led by the nose by some would-be "leader" than by anyone else. More and more it is becoming the custom to think, and not to delegate that nearly lost art to others. Names are used with abandon in the columns of the press to make a point, utterly regardless of truth or the near-facts. Very frequently the men who hold office in the trade union movement are never asked their views, and they are recklessly quoted.

The great mass of unionists resent the imputation that their vote can be "delivered." It is doubtful whether any official ever claimed it could. And yet it is a common thing to read startling assertions in this connection. Some men have personal followings, but that is true of those outside, as well as inside the labor ranks, and has nothing to do with the contention that the citizen—union or non-union—usually casts his vote in fulfilling civic obligations according to the way he thinks best.

FRED D. WARREN'S TRIAL IN ST. PAUL.

Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the "Appeal to Reason," now under sentence to serve six months in prison and pay a fine of \$1500 as punishment for upholding the principles of free speech and a free press in this country, presented his case on appeal from the United States District Court of Kansas (or Judge Pollock's court), at St. Paul, Minn., on May 9th.

Warren's crime was the offering of a reward of \$1000 to anyone who would kidnap ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky and return him to the authorities of that State, where he was under indictment for being implicated in the assassination of Governor Goebel.

In 1906 Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, members of the Western Federation of Miners, were kidnapped out of Colorado and taken to Idaho, charged with being implicated in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of that State. A desperate fight was made in the courts against the kidnapping of these men, but the courts held that the crime with which they were charged justified their removal from the State of Colorado by any means within the powers of those wanting them. These three men were all poor in worldly possessions and were the chosen leaders of the miners in the west.

Ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky was at the same time in Indianapolis, Ind., safe from the authorities who desired his presence in Kentucky, and the Governor of Indiana refused to honor all requisitions requesting his removal to Kentucky soil. The Supreme Court had decided that there had been no crime committed by kidnapping three workmen out of Colorado, wanted for alleged murder. Editor Warren wondered how a parallel case of a rich man and influential politician wanted for the same purpose would work, so he offered \$1000 to anyone who would kidnap ex-Governor Taylor from Indiana to Kentucky and deliver him to the authorities of that commonwealth. No one succeeded in kidnapping Taylor, but Warren was arrested on the alleged charge of having violated statutes governing the offering of rewards through the mails; this, too, after he had consulted the postmaster at Girard, Kans., upon the question and been informed that he would violate no law by sending the offer of reward as he had planned. This offer of reward was sent out as was daily the custom to send them for various kinds of criminals through the mails without Government protest, and, as Mr. Darrow stated in court, it was not until Fred

Warren was wanted that it became a crime to use the mails in such manner.

We are not conversant with legal affairs, nor in the justice of many decisions when handed down by judges, but if punishing Fred Warren for using the mails exactly the same as used by others without protest for years isn't "making fish of one and flesh of another," then we greatly misjudge matters. That much heralded principle of free speech and a free press has been severely used by the judiciary in this country during recent years, and a word uttered by a worker, or a serious protest printed in a labor paper against the powers that be, leads but to the prison cell. We protest against this sort of justice that sends a person to prison for raising his voice or using his pen protesting against injustice, whether it be in behalf of a poor Mexican refugee, an industrial worker of Spokane, or even a court of the highest order. This country must insist upon a policy of equal justice to all alike. Fred Warren's crime is that of demanding the same justice from the courts for the poor man that the rich one secures gratis. His whole soul is wrapped up in the elevation of those who toil to a plane where they will rule the land, as they should; and his imprisonment, if it must come, will only add fuel to the fires already kindled by his piercing pen.—"Journal of the Switchmen's Union."

THE "WELFARE PLAN" EXPLAINED.

The so-called "welfare plan" or industrial passport scheme of the Lake Carriers' Association, against which the seamen of the Great Lakes are on strike, has been properly explained in but very few newspapers. The following are ten vicious rules of the misnamed "plan" which show its main features:

1. Each seaman is required to secure a certificate of membership in the "welfare plan" controlled by the shipowners.
 2. Payment of fees by seamen to shipowners.
 3. Registration of name, age, personal description, etc., of every seaman.
 4. An industrial passport, called a "discharge book" by which the seaman is to be thus identified.
 5. A system of character marks, such as the master of the vessel may choose to give, upon which future employment or non-employment is to depend.
 6. Authority in the hands of any ship's officer to arbitrarily deprive seamen of the passport, to thus apply the blacklist, regardless of the number of "good" character marks the sailor may have previously obtained.
 7. A rule requiring that seamen must, when employed, deposit the passport with the ship's captain in order that it may be readily and easily revoked.
 8. A system of so-called "assembly rooms" on shore where seamen must congregate when unemployed, preference in employment being given to those who frequent these places to the greatest extent, a watch being kept on their attendance while unemployed.
 9. An agreement by each individual seaman, in writing, to the effect that he will submit to all rules and regulations of the employers' "assembly rooms" when ashore, and to take no part in any organized effort to better conditions, or to prevent deterioration thereof, when employed on board ship.
 10. Pledge of obedience to such other rules and regulations as the Lake Carriers' Association may see fit to inaugurate from time to time.
- The "plan" it will be seen, provides for constant and unrelenting supervision, restraint and espionage of every seaman, whether he is at work or at rest, ashore or afloat, employed or unemployed. That is what the maritime workers are on strike against.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Planning Safety For Employees.**

Safety for employees was one of the most important topics discussed at the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, which met in New York early in the week. Prof. Frederick R. Hutton of the American Museum of Safety, and Miles M. Dawson, who investigated liability insurance abroad for the Russell Sage foundation, addressed the convention.

During the three days attention was given to uniform State laws, banking and currency, merchant marine, national conservation, immigration, fire prevention, industrial education, and national incorporation.

The opinion of the N. A. of M. on the proper methods to pursue to protect employees should be readable, for the strongest objections to adequate liability laws have come from that body.

On Monday last the convention went on record favoring less stringent laws covering the importation of skilled workmen. In substance, the employers want to be the sole judges of the need of help, the wages prevailing, and to practically prohibit deportation. Trade unionists are not surprised at this attitude, for it is but a reiteration of former position.

The National Association of Manufacturers is in the field to make all the money possible for its members, and some of the latter are too liable to overlook more important matters when considering public questions.

* * *

Italian Transportation Workers Want Changes.

Signor Sacchi of Rome, Italy, Minister of Public Works, received a few days ago a deputation from the railway employees. After demanding that the men who have been discharged as a result of the last strike should be reinstated in their former positions, they claimed that they should be paid on Sundays as well as on holidays, adding that their wages should be increased and that they should be given free second-class tickets. They requested also that the experiment should be tried of working for nine hours a day only. Signor Sacchi promised to consider their demands, and he asked that a copy of their requests should be forwarded to Signor Bianchi, director of the state railways. Further deputations are to be received by Signor Sacchi, when the requests already submitted will be repeated.

* * *

English Workers to Investigate.

Another batch of English workmen, sixty in number, are about to start on a tour on the continent. Among the principal towns they will visit are Berlin, Dresden, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Leipzig, Chemnitz, Dusseldorf and Elberfeld. The object of the visit is to enable the men who, it may be pointed out, are of by no means the same political party, to study the life and work of the working classes in Germany. The men have been selected from different constituencies in England and Scotland, and include Conservatives, Radical Free-Traders and Socialists. During their visit to the different towns, every facility is given to the men to visit the labor exchanges, factories, schools and other places of interest, including the poorest parts of the towns through which they pass.

* * *

The Panama-Pacific Exposition.

"While holding that New Orleans is the logical site for the exposition to commemorate the opening of the Panama canal in 1915, the Memphis (Tenn.) 'Commercial-Appeal' is constrained to concede that the prize is going to San Francisco," says a Boston daily. "Coming from a southern newspaper, and one so heartily in accord with the sentiment that is making for the industrial development of Dixie, this admission has more than ordinary interest. All phases of

the contest are taken into consideration. Washington is situated in the east, San Francisco in the west, New Orleans in the south; but the first-named city is out of range of the Canal Zone, it is held, and has no geographical claim to recognition. New Orleans occupies the key-stone position. But, in addition to all the sentimental arguments in its behalf, there is the extremely practical one that in two days San Francisco raised an exposition fund of \$5,000,000.

"Ordinary argument is silent before such a showing as this by a city which only yesterday, as it were, was lying hopelessly in ruins. It is a showing that strikes our Memphis contemporary as it must strike the country at large. Everywhere it will be admitted that for very good reasons the exposition could most appropriately be held in New Orleans, but even if New Orleans had been as prompt as San Francisco with the necessary money, the factor of sentiment would still have favored the latter city."

* * *

Ministers' "Salaries" and Japanese "Pay."

The organization of Japanese in the fruit-growing districts has been mentioned in these columns. As might be expected, having no interest in the communities in which they live other than of a selfish nature, the brown men have provoked the ranchers by their demands and the way they enforce them.

Speaking before a Methodist ministers' meeting at Lodi on May 9th, George D. Kellogg of Newcastle, a prominent fruit grower, urged that larger salaries be paid the pastors that they might be able to do more effective work. Some of the pastors in the district, he stated, were receiving less wages than the Japanese fruit packer in his home town demanded.

All of which shows that the Jap is financially wiser in his day and generation than the minister. And it also points to the ever-present moral that California would be far better off without an Asiatic problem.

* * *

Two Sides to Steel Corporation Picture.

The Sacramento "Bee" thus discusses the above subject:

"First there is comfort in reading that the United States Steel Corporation, commonly known as the steel trust, has established a pension fund of \$8,000,000 for its employees, who number 225,000 and whose wages in 1909 totaled \$151,663,395.

"Such appearance of philanthropy tends to excite a feeling of pride and satisfaction in the philosophic breast, and much speculation is indulged in to prove what evolutionary processes are doing for the newer age.

"But upon turning over the leaf, and reading other facts, the sense of comfort soon turns to disgust and misgiving. By this reading it appears, for instance, that the Bethlehem Steel Company, one of the trust's subsidiaries, barely pays its laborers a living wage. A large percentage of them work twelve hours a day, and seven days a week, for which they receive 12½ cents an hour or \$1.50 for the twelve-hour day.

"Charles M. Schwab, multi-millionaire and chief stockholder in the steel corporation, is the presiding genius of the Bethlehem concern. His oppression recently became so great that the laborers in its mills were forced to appeal to the Government for relief. The report of a Federal Commissioner embodies the facts just stated.

"There would be more justice in raising the wages of the men than in pensioning on a pittance at some distant date. But that is asking too much. Their sweat and sinew are greater dividend multipliers at this moment than they will be later.

"The steel trust is given control of the American market, and exacts extortionate prices for its products, under cover of a high tariff for the 'protection of American labor!'"

THE LABOR COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

President John A. Kelly has appointed the following committee to represent the Labor Council in the arrangements for the joint Labor Day celebration: William Wright, A. Growney, I. N. Hylen, Joseph De Vorak, N. Weiss, Louis Basenach, Harry Ruiz, Joseph V. Ducoing, Monte Allen, J. O'Grady, George Wagner, L. O. Lepsky, Harry Huntsman, Thomas Blanchard, Miss Rose Myears, Thomas P. Garrity, P. O'Halloran, Harry Gildea, A. Gale, James Sheridan, P. Anderson, E. H. Lomasney, G. Jannson, W. G. Desepte, N. Sabatino, Emil Muri, D. J. Murray, J. Martin, J. A. Holland, John Griffin, Henry Knobel, H. G. Selig, C. F. Fleischmann, Joseph King, S. J. Cook, P. Kelleher, Charles Bucher, Edward Ford, John Kean, Miss Mamie Miers, Philip Knell, Edward Abrams, Philip Dietz, R. L. Cammack, A. J. Beck, Ernest Kane, James Bowlan, W. Rutherford, Charles Shuttleworth, J. H. Fitzgerald, R. J. Davis, W. E. Jones, J. R. Hooper, E. Horan, David McLennan, George Wyatt, Hugh Barrett, Paul Eichenberger, Frank Crowley, M. J. Roche, Charles T. Schuppert, W. G. Wood, William T. Bonsor, Robert Kelly, George Cerelli, David Campbell, James Curran, E. R. Dunn, Joseph Raymond, Walter Johnson, Charles W. Radebold, Philip Murphy, Bert Kahn, Max E. Licht, James Fischer, Edward Ellison, R. J. Bolland, E. L. Perret, Emil Westphal, Harry Reynolds, E. J. Rutledge, Charles Schilling, Thomas Rooney, Thomas White, J. J. Kenney, Mrs. Ella O'Keefe, J. P. Sherbesman, C. Cordes, Charles Olivia, K. J. Doyle, M. J. Noonan, Michael Casey, Leo Indig, W. G. Rusk, Leo. Michelson, B. B. Rosenthal, C. H. Craig, Theo. Johnson, Miss May Beck, W. R. Hagerty, Edward Werner, A. J. Gallagher, M. P. Scott, John I. Nolan, C. E. Bowen, John O'Connell, E. G. Harrison.

CENSUS EXTENSION.

Supervisor of Census G. B. Baldwin has notified the Labor Council that his office in the Chronicle Building (room 507) will be open until June 1st for the purpose of receiving the names of those who have not been enumerated so far in the census returns.

Mr. Baldwin's telephone is Sutter 551. He asks the co-operation of all citizens to see that delinquents are registered on the books in his care. If any reader of these lines has escaped a visit from the official of the census department, civic patriotism is the call that should prompt compliance with the request to have all names enumerated.

STRIKE AT STOCKTON.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Council held May 2d, I was instructed to notify all central bodies in this State that there is a strike of machinists, molders, pattern makers, teamsters, and other mechanics against the Samson Iron Works of Stockton, and to request that you give as much publicity as possible to this trouble, and request all workmen to keep away from the Samson Iron Works.

Yours fraternally,
A. TOLAND, Secretary-Treasurer.

It is an excellent idea for the city authorities to bring suit to end some of the street railroad franchises. Many of these are hoary with age, are unused, and are held by means of the dog in the manger policy. The game of grab is played to perfection, and one company passes valuable franchises along to another company without batting an eye.

"Remember that it is not he who gives abuse or blows who affronts, but the view we take of these things as insulting. When, therefore, any one provokes you, be assured it is your own opinion that provokes you."—Epictetus.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 13, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Communications—Filed—From Central Labor Council of Seattle, stating that they had endorsed legislation requested by the Council. From Pile Drivers, No. 77, and Machinists, No. 68, enclosing donations for Barbers' Union. From American Federation of Labor, notification of change of name of treasurer on bond. From Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union, a copy of communication sent to unfair Nugent-Covey Wagon Co. From Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, stating they had decided not to reaffiliate with international. From Central Labor Council of Zanesville, Ohio, stating they had complied with Council's request on legislation. From Asiatic Exclusion League, notification of fifth annual meeting. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Central Labor Council of San Joaquin, stating iron trades mechanics were on strike against Samson Iron Works, and to keep men away. From Joint Council of Teamsters, No. 7, calling attention to the unfair Bekins Van & Storage Co. From Supervisor of Census, stating that census taking would be open until June 1st. From Treasurer McTiernan and Past Treasurer McLennan, financial report for quarter ending April 30, 1910. Also report of trustees thereon. Referred to Executive Committee—From United Textile Workers, in relation to appeal for local union. From S. N. Wood & Co., requesting reasons why they could not be granted tailors' union label. From Iron Trades Council, soliciting assistance in organizing machine hands in wholesale plumbing houses. From a number of members of Hackmen's Union, requesting advice in relation to fines imposed upon them. Referred to Label Section—From Cigar Makers' Union, enclosing credentials for Bro. Schoenfeldt as delegate to label section.

A communication was received from Newspaper Solicitors' Union, enclosing telegram received from President Gompers, and requesting the Council to declare a boycott on the S. F. "Call." Moved to suspend the regular order of business and take up new business in order to consider this communication. Moved that the communication lay over until new business; carried, 50 in favor, 33 against.

Reports of Unions—Musicians—Have subscribed \$1000 for Fair stock; will support Barbers' Union; will fine members that patronize non-union shops. Carriage Workers—Business improving; extend thanks to Laundry Wagon Drivers for moral support. Leather Workers—Still out on strike, and will remain out until demands are granted. Machinists—Business slow; men out on strike at Samson's Iron Works, Stockton, Cal. Newspaper Carriers—Are organizing all carriers in this city; believe Publishers' Association is discriminating against them; request union men to demand card of their carriers. Grocery Clerks—Have boycott on F. M. Kaiser, Seventh avenue and Clement street. Pile Drivers—All men working; request men out of work to remain away from Seattle. Boot and Shoe Workers—Have won injunction suit and are still on strike against Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co. Retail Delivery Drivers—F. M. Kaiser is also unfair to their union. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Have subscribed \$100 for Fair stock; have voted to re-affiliate with their international.

President Kelly at this time invited the Rev. Wm. Nat Friend to address the Council in line with his work in the department of Church and Labor of the Presbytery. Mr. Friend in a splendid address gave his idea of the duty of every churchman and of every trade unionist, stating

that it was their duty to co-operate to the end that the churchmen might learn of the wants, and of the aims and objects of organized labor. (See address published in "Labor Clarion.") Mr. Friend was most enthusiastically applauded at the close of his address and President Kelly, responding, agreed with him in the statement that human rights were much more important than property rights, and invited the Rev. Mr. Friend to sit with the Council at any and all times.

Executive Committee—Recommended in the dispute between the Steam Shovelmen and Hoisting Engineers that both parties thereto take their dispute to their internationals for final adjudication; concurred in. The committee reported progress on the "Union Labor Review" matter; also on the "White Man's Magazine," and of having ruled upon a point of difference between the Rapid Auto Express Co. and Retail Delivery Drivers. The committee further reported having advised the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association to prevail upon Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co. to adjust their dispute with Boot and Shoe Workers' Union by acceding to the Shoe Workers' demands. The committee recommended that the request of Horse Shoers' Union for a boycott on Anderson & Mollet, Railroad avenue, between 15th and 16th avenues south, be granted, and that Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on said firm; concurred in. The committee recommended that the appeal of the Leather Workers' Union for financial assistance be endorsed, and that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the affiliated unions requesting financial assistance, and that in view of the fact that this was a fight for the eight-hour day, that all unions and the Council make a regular weekly donation to this worthy cause; concurred in. On the request of the Iron Trades Council relative to the importation of non-union eastern-made elevators, and the necessity of protecting home industry in this matter, the committee recommended that Iron Trades Council be advised to keep track of new buildings and to interview owners, etc., and to prevail upon them to install union-made elevators; also recommended that the Council appoint a committee to visit the Building Trades Council and request their co-operation on this very important matter; concurred in. On the proposed wage scale submitted by Electrical Workers, No. 151, and applying to the Department of Electricity of this city, the committee recommended that the scale be given the Council's endorsement; and further recommended that our city fathers grant the request of the Electrical Workers' Union as contained in the proposed scale. Moved to concur in the recommendation. This recommendation occasioned a very lengthy debate, and various opinions as to the wisdom of adopting or not adopting same were expressed. It was finally moved to re-refer this matter to the executive committee in order that all parties interested might be given an opportunity to be heard thereon; motion carried.

Bro. Drake, Cooks, No. 44, moved to adopt the committee's recommendation laid over from last week to declare intention of levying a boycott on the Bismarck Cafe. A vote on the above motion was 43 in favor, 25 against, and the chair ruled that not having obtained the necessary three-fourths vote, the motion was lost.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Hall Association and Special Meeting of Council, Sunday, May 8, 1910. Secretary McCabe of Hall Association reported that meeting had been held on the above date and gave names of unions represented and by whom. Further reported that the joint meeting had adopted plans of issuing bonds to build the proposed Labor Temple. Further that a committee of five had been appointed consisting of Bros. McLaughlin, Licht, Anderson, Roche and Ford to act with Hall

Association on selection of a site; also that they had been confined in their choice of site to district bounded by Eighth, Twentieth, Church and Howard; further that the site committee had been instructed to secure space not less than ten thousand square feet area. Moved to concur in the report submitted, and in the policy of issuing bonds to erect the proposed Labor Temple; carried.

Special Committee—The special committee on the Panama-Pacific Exposition stock reported that some members of the committee were not doing their full duty in the premises, and that the members of this Council had not attended as regularly as they should. President Kelly admonished members of the committee that they should not have accepted the appointment if they did not intend to fulfill the obligation imposed upon this committee.

Unfinished Business—At this time President Kelly appointed the Labor Day committee of this

Hansen & Elrick

Men's Furnishers

NOW
HAVE A BRANCH STORE
766 MARKET ST.
PHELAN BLDG.

—ALSO—
353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

FOR A LARGER AND BETTER SAN FRANCISCO

PATRONIZE SAN FRANCISCO
MADE GOODS.

"LUNDSTROM" HATS

(UNION MADE)

are made here. Quality and
styles rank with the leading
ones in the world.

To make your shopping
convenient our stores are
located at

1178 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
72 Market Street
2640 Mission Street

ESTABLISHED 1853

Thomas
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast
27 Tenth St., :: San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230
Home J 2300

BRANCHES: 266 SUTTER STREET
1453 POLK STREET
1158 McALLISTER STREET
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

Council. (See names of committee in "Labor Clarion.")

Delegate Bowlan (Hackmen) asked that the matter referred to the executive committee dealing with his organization be by the Council postponed until Monday evening, May 23d, for consideration. His request was granted, and hackmen ordered notified.

New Business—Delegate Bonsor (Newspaper Solicitors) moved that the Council declare a boycott on the S. F. "Call." Amended, that this matter lay over until next Friday evening, and that it be made a special order of business for 9:30 p. m.; carried.

Receipts—Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404, \$4; Drug Clerks, \$4; Carpenters, No. 1082, \$12; Bartenders, \$10; Horseshoers, \$4; Stablemen, \$10; Mailers, \$4; Moving Picture Operators, \$4; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$4; Barber Shop Porters, \$4; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$4; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10; Coopers, No. 65, \$6; Tobacco Workers, \$2; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Lumber Clerks, \$4; Carpenters, No. 304, \$2; Steam Shovelmen, \$4; Post Office Clerks, \$6; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$4. Total, \$120.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$7.40; telegrams to A. F. of L., and messenger fees, \$6.75; "Bulletin," 25 cents; stenographer, \$20; extra stenographic work, \$15; John Monahan & Co., \$6; O. K. Printing Co., \$4.50; Brown & Power, stationery, \$4.75; S. F. Labor Council Hall Assn., rent, \$12. Total, \$116.65. Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

The Anti-Jap Laundry League was informed at its last meeting by Mrs. Meyers, a delegate to the Grand Circle of the Companions of the Forest of America, just adjourned in Merced, that its movement had been heartily endorsed by the Companions, and that a copy of the resolutions passed would be sent to the league shortly by the Grand Financial Secretary, Miss Agnes D. Bremmer. In appreciation of the support Mrs. Meyers accorded the interests of the league, she was unanimously voted an honorary member.

The new Anti-Jap Laundry League of Reno, Nevada, has begun an active crusade with J. H. Kehoe, of that city, acting as business secretary. The Reno league will not confine its movement to the opposition of the encroachments of the Japanese in the laundry business, but will include many other lines as well.

The property owners and residents in the vicinity of 1752 Sutter street have filed a petition of protest with the Board of Supervisors against the granting of a laundry permit to S. Hori, a Japanese, at that address.

A MAGAZINE THAT LEADS.

"The Twentieth Century Magazine" has taken an unoccupied place in the field of original reviews of opinion, in that it is at all times an aggressive defender and exponent of fundamental democracy and those social and progressive measures that conserve the interests of all the people instead of abnormally enriching the favored few. Moreover, it is the one great magazine of the English-speaking world that gives from month to month a digest of the vital news of such movements as direct legislation, proportional representation, conservation, municipal advance, land and taxation, socialism, co-operation, and woman's progress. To persons wishing to keep abreast of the progressive thought of the political world, and especially to those who believe in a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," this review is invaluable.

Thrust and Parry

"A movement of great importance to San Francisco, now in its initial stage, is being watched with much interest by business men to whom it is of vital interest. The merchants, manufacturers and producers are endeavoring to bring about a conference with the labor leaders with a view to rehabilitating several lines of business, once of considerable magnitude in this city, but no longer of importance, having disappeared from the field because of difficulties and differences with the labor unions. For illustration, not so very far back such firms as W. W. Montague & Co., Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, Toy & Co., did an extensive business in tin and enamelware, for the manufacture of which they conducted large factories. Now that manufacturing interest has passed almost wholly from San Francisco. The harness and saddlery business is in a similar condition. At one time the clothing factories in this city were most extensive. Factory floors of large area were filled with employees making clothing amid the hum and whirl of machinery. All this is of the past, and the history of other industries that once flourished here contains similar chapters."—Oakland "Tribune."

To imply that the trade union is responsible for the stagnation outlined above is unfair. The firms mentioned, or two of them at least, employed, and probably still employ, non-unionists, among whom were a large number of boys. The largest garment-making house in San Francisco is non-union, and the "whirl of machinery" in Chinatown continues. In those industries where the union has made headway, the result has been an improvement all around, and no fair-minded employer would want to return to former conditions. There are many reasons that the Oakland scribe might give and come nearer the mark, but a restoration of Pittsburg-like living surroundings is not the panacea.

"The non-union shop must be maintained. The right of every man to manage his business as he thinks best under fair laws in strict agreement with the Constitution, the right of all persons to sell their time and labor as they please, to enjoy the fruits of their labors in their own way, must be assured us all."—Los Angeles "Times."

The "Times" never becomes tired of repeating the same old platitudes. There is no good reason why the non-union shop must be maintained, unless it be well to perpetuate old-time conditions and refuse to recognize the necessity of employees combining as well as employers. The idea of men selling their labor in their own way, as they please, is worth room in a comic paper.

An epileptic dropped in a fit on the streets of Boston not long ago, and was taken to a hospital. Upon removing his coat there was found pinned to his waistcoat a slip of paper on which was written: "This is to inform the surgeon that this is just a case of plain fit, not appendicitis. My appendix has already been taken out twice."

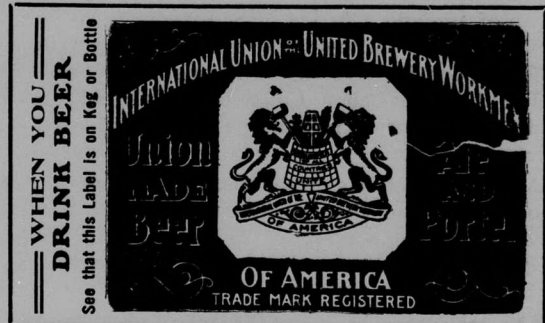
Secure and Profitable

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco
Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c.
Free Bus Chas. Montgomery.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

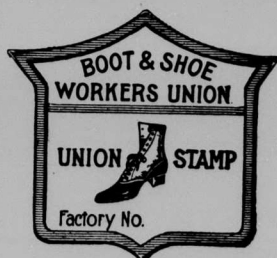
Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing
From Maker to Wearer

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp



Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Notes in Union Life

Thomas M. McDermott of the cement workers died on May 11th, aged forty-four years; he was a native of Ireland. William Welspiel of the millmen (No. 422) died on May 13th; he was born in Germany sixty-nine years ago. John J. O'Connell of the painters died on May 14th; he was thirty-nine years of age and a native of this city. Carl S. Hansson of the riggers and stevedores, also a member of the Sailors' Union, died on May 15th; he was born in Sweden thirty-one years ago. John Barrowman of the ship joiners died on May 17th; he was sixty-nine years of age and a native of Scotland. Sebastian E. Reinhard of the undertakers died on May 17th; he was born in Germany forty-one years ago.

The Central Labor Council of Oakland has under consideration resolutions dealing with Asiatic competition.

An agreement has been reached between the bookbinders and the employers. For the next three years an increase of 25 cents a day will be paid, making the minimum rate \$22.50 a week in lieu of \$21.

The teamsters, tally clerks and lumber handlers of the Alameda County waterfront have secured a gain in the new wage schedule. The majority will receive 50 cents a day additional, while others will benefit 25 cents a day.

The Lodi, Cal., teamsters have organized. Eighteen men have signed the charter, and for the next thirty days there will be opportunity for others to do the same.

Arthur Beaver of the stationary firemen has been chosen second vice-president of the international to fill the vacancy due to the death of J. Smith. The local union has decided to subscribe for \$500 worth of stock in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The boiler makers (No. 25), will picnic at Fernbrook Park on Sunday, May 29th.

A donation of \$10 has been made to the barbers by the milk wagon drivers.

By unanimous vote the Brotherhood of Teamsters has decided to re-affiliate with the international. This is good news. All differences have been amicably settled as the result of President Daniel J. Tobin's visit to the Pacific Coast.

The molders will donate \$10 weekly to the leather workers who are on strike for the eight-hour day. The annual picnic will be held at Shell Mound Park on Sunday, June 19th.

The printing pressmen have subscribed liberally for stock in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and other unions are giving practical evidence of support.

Gains in membership are reported at each meeting of the steam laundry workers. An assessment will be levied on members to help the hatters in their financial trouble.

The local unions outside of the International Alliance of Hotel and Restaurant Employees have decided to rejoin. This is the result of Vice-President Robert Hesketh's efforts in San Francisco.

An agreement has been signed in the brewing industry. It is virtually the same as the one previously in existence, excepting for a slight increase granted the drivers and bottlers.

REPORT OF FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Receipts.

From November 1, 1909, to January 31, 1910.

Bakers, \$42; Bakers, Cracker, \$12; Pie Bakers, \$8; Barbers, \$28; Blacksmiths, Ship and Machine, \$12; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$12; Boiler Makers, No. 205, \$12; Boiler Makers, No. 25, \$18; Bookbinders, \$12; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$18; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$4; Brewery Workmen, \$32; Beer Drivers, \$24; Beer Bottlers, \$18; Broom

Makers, \$6; Baggage Messengers and Transferers, \$6; Barber Shop Porters, \$6; Bootblacks, \$12; Bottle Caners, \$4; Bartenders, \$30; Butchers, \$24; Boat Builders, \$10; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$22; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$18; Boiler Makers, \$8; Bindery Women, \$16; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$40; Cigar Makers, \$24; Shoe Clerks, \$24; Retail Clerks, \$10; Drug Clerks, \$12; Grocery Clerks, \$6; Coopers, \$18; Coopers, Machine, \$20; Cemetery Employees, \$16; Cooks, \$48; Cooks' Helpers, \$18; Newspaper Carriers (app. fee and dues), \$9; Chauffeurs and Helpers, (app. fee), \$5; Electrical Workers, \$24; Firemen, \$12; Garment Cutters, \$6; Garment Workers, \$30; Glass Blowers, \$24; Gas Workers, \$30; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$6; Hatters, \$6; Hackmen, \$20; Horseshoers, \$12; Ice Drivers and Helpers, \$12; Janitors, \$12; Leather Workers, \$12; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$24; Machinists, \$60; Metal Polishers, \$16; Machine Hands, \$6; Molders, \$30; Musicians, \$42; Milkmen, \$12; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$24; Mailers, \$12; Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators, \$16; Pile Drivers, \$12; Pattern Makers, \$18; Photo Engravers, \$12; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Pressfeeders and Assistants, \$18; Pavers, \$6; Paste Makers, \$8; Post Office Clerks, \$12; Rammermen, \$6; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Riggers, \$6; Steam Laundry Workers, \$60; Sailors, \$60; Street Railway Employees, \$12; Stage Employees, \$12; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$12; Steam Fitters and Helpers, \$8; Ship Drillers, \$10; Soap Workers, \$4; Stable Employees, \$24; Sugar Workers, \$18; Soda and Mineral Water Drivers, \$8; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Steam Shovel and Dredge Men (app. fee), \$5; Ship Scalpers (app. fee), \$5; Tanners, \$6; Tailors, \$32; Teamsters, \$60; Typographical, \$54; Tobacco Workers, \$6; Upholsterers, \$18; Undertakers, \$24; Waiters, \$60; Web Pressmen, \$24; Water Workers, \$8; Received for Labor Day Tickets, \$41.50; Typographical, for Labor Day Tickets, \$4; Water Workers, for Labor Day Tickets, \$4.50; Refund from Telephone Bill, \$3; Interest on Money in Hibernia S. and L. S., to December 31, 1909, \$2.89. Total, \$1827.89.

Disbursements.

From November 1, 1909, to January 31, 1910.

Secretary's salary, \$500; stenographer's salary, \$308; financial secretary's salary, \$45; sergeant-at-arm's salary, \$30; treasurer's salary, \$20; rent, \$172.50; printing, \$14.50; stationery, \$71.35; postage, \$58.50; telephone and telegraph, \$67.54; literature, \$136.15; donations, \$76; federation, \$6; miscellaneous, \$653; livery, \$39. Total, \$2197.54.

Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1909.....\$1482.99

Receipts from Nov 1, 1909 to Jan 31, 1910. 1827.89

Total.....\$3310.88

Disbursements, Nov. 1, 1909 to Jan. 31, 1910 2197.54

Balance on hand, February 1, 1910....\$1113.34

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. J. KENNY, Financial Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For Quarter ending January 31, 1910.

Cash on hand November 1, 1909.....\$1482.99

Received from Financial Secretary during

November 635.50

Received from Financial Secretary during

December 547.50

Interest on money with H. S. and L. Society to December 31, 1909..... 2.89

Received from Financial Secretary during

January, 1910 642.00

Total.....\$3310.88

Paid out as per warrant during November,

1909 \$ 612.85

Paid out as per warrant during December,

1909 541.27

Paid out as per warrant during January, 1910 1043.42

Total.....\$2197.54

Recapitulation.

Total cash\$3310.88

Total expense 2197.54

Balance on hand.....\$1113.34

With Hibernia S. and L. Society..... 157.38

With Western National Bank..... 955.96

Total.....\$1113.34

Expenses over receipts.....\$ 369.65

Fraternally yours,

D. McLENNAN, Treasurer.

(The report from February 1, 1910, to April 31, 1910, will appear next week.)

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

San Francisco, May 12, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—We, the undersigned trustees have examined the books and vouchers of the secretaries and treasurer for the past two quarters, from November 1, 1909, to May 1, 1910, inclusive, and find them correct in every respect.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. SPENCER,

CHAS. T. SCHUPPERT,

O. E. HENLEY,

Trustees San Francisco Labor Council.



UNION MEN

We Stand Alone

as the one place where you can order a suit with perfect confidence—where you know that it will be honestly made by the most skilled Union Mechanics in the city of San Francisco.

The superiority of our methods and our tailoring is a **RECOGNIZED FACT** amongst Union Men. We are doing one of the largest tailoring business in this city. Any man who once tries us comes back year after year. Isn't that **POSITIVE PROOF** of the above statements?

We employ the *largest* force of the *most skilled* Union mechanics in the city, who are paid the *largest* Union scale of wages. They work *exclusively* for us in our *own* sanitary shops under a *weekly* system.



7th Street at Market

Pertinent and Impertinent

There is a man in Pasadena, Cal., who has a comet-proof cellar for sale.

Because of a cut in wages from \$1.60 to \$1.50 per day, the Hindu laborers employed by the Southern Pacific Company on the work of laying the new 90-pound rails at Cordelia, Cal., went on strike last week. The men refused to return to work unless guaranteed their former pay, and, as the company would not accede to the men's demand, the work is tied up. All the Hindus have gone to Yolo County to seek employment in the beet fields.

All the union cooks, waiters and waitresses in Spokane, Wash., totaling nearly 400, walked out at noon on May 11th because the hotel and restaurant men would not agree to abolish the free employment bureau of the protective association, which was recently established by them.

Milwaukee is not the first large city to be governed by Socialists. Copenhagen, Denmark, with a population of 500,000, has been controlled in its administration by Socialists for many years. "Strangely enough," says a writer in the "Public," "They have made but little change in the traditions of the city or the program of the men who preceded them."

Charles M. Shortridge is still agitating the natives around San Jose way. It will be remembered that the versatile Charles was fined \$500, without prison alternative, for libeling E. A. Hayes. Now Mr. Shortridge is a candidate for the Superior Court. His opponent is Judge J. R. Welch, who imposed the penalty. Shortridge says he will pay the fine out of his first money received as Superior Judge of Santa Clara County. The people have the option squarely placed before them.

The New York Assembly in session at Albany on April 27th refused by a vote of 84 to 46 to bring the woman suffrage amendment to a vote. Assemblyman O'Connor said that if one sex was to be trusted with government it should be woman, as after twenty centuries of man's government three-fourths of mankind was but four days removed from starvation.

"The Bakers' Journal" of April 30th appeared in larger form and was printed almost exclusively in German for the special benefit of bakers in New York City, of whom nine-tenths are reported to be German-speaking.

There was a touch of more than pathos in the action of Commander Sakuma of the Japanese submarine service during the maneuvers off Kure last month. He was in charge of fourteen men. The boat refused to respond to the machinery and the fifteen were drowned. The commander wrote a polite note expressing sorrow at the loss of the vessel and men, and asked the Emperor to forgive him.

The Willows pastor who asked for an automobile and was given a bicycle has no doubt about the saying that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

It is announced by city officials that Milwaukee municipal bonds will not go begging under a Socialist-Democratic administration. At a meeting in Chicago the executive board of the International Bakers' Union decided to buy Milwaukee bonds to the extent of \$200,000, should the need for such action arise. The bakers have in their treasury \$200,000 in United States bonds, and these they have decided to sell, giving them that amount of money for Milwaukee bonds should there be any move by eastern bankers to hamper the Socialist-Democratic administration. The International Bakers' Union requested all other unions to take like action. It is said the Brewery Workers' organization, holding nearly \$1,000,000 in United States bonds, will fall in line on the proposition.

TWO NOTABLE CASES.

Joseph P. Riley of the milk wagon drivers was operated upon for appendicitis on May 8th. He is rapidly recovering, although the attack was very severe. Mr. Riley, it will be remembered, had a piece of bone grafted into his leg to mend a bad fracture. This case attracted the attention of medical men all over the country. The North American Hospital Association provided the best doctors and nurses obtainable on each occasion, and the patient is enthusiastic over the treatment accorded him. When one realizes that all this was done because Mr. Riley, at a nominal cost, had joined the association some time ago, it will be recognized as the part of wisdom to ally one's self with such an institution.

Robert E. Dugan of the fire department (Truck 7), has left the hospital, where an extremely bad fracture necessitated his presence for seven months and one week. He also received the care of the North American Hospital Association, and is thankful that he had the foresight to join when he did. Mr. Dugan has fully recovered, and his case, at one time, was considered hopeless unless amputation was performed, but the doctors of the association thought otherwise. ***

Orpheum.

The Orpheum is particularly successful in its quest for novelties. The famous Herring-Curtiss Aeroplane, in which Glenn H. Curtiss made his championship flights at Rheims and Brescia, will be exhibited next week. Miss Mabel Bardine and her capable company of five will present a dramatic novelty, "Suey San." James H. Cullen, the famous humorist and raconteur, will be a welcome feature of the new bill. The Morrissey Sisters and Brothers, four agile and gifted singers and dancers, will contribute a pleasing diversion. The Thomas J. Ryan-Richfield Company will appear in "Mag Haggerty's Father." It will be the last week of their engagement. Smith and Campbell, The Three Brothers Mascagno and Frank Fogarty, "The Dublin Minstrel," will also say farewell. A new series of motion pictures will conclude the performance.

SOME STRANGE ANSWERS.

A number of amusing answers to the questions put to applicants for life insurance have been collected by an English medical journal. The following are a few of them:

Mother died in infancy.

An uncle died of cancer on his mother's side.

Father went to bed feeling well and the next morning he woke up dead.

Grandfather died suddenly at the age of 103. Up to this time he bid fair to reach a ripe old age.

Applicant does not know anything about material posterity except that they died at an advanced age.

Applicant does not know cause of mother's death, but states that she fully recovered from her last illness.

Applicant has never been fatally sick.

Father died suddenly; nothing serious.

The lady of the house was a handsome woman of a mature order of beauty, and when she had completed her toilet she gazed fondly at herself in the glass and remarked to the new maid: "You'd give a good deal to be as handsome as I am, wouldn't you, now?" "Yes'm," was the maid's answer, "almost as much as you'd give to be my age."

NOTICE TO STEAM SHOVEL MEN.

Until further notice, the firm of Erickson & Petterson is unfair to members of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29, and trade unionists are urged to communicate with J. P. Sherbesman 253 Third street, San Francisco, before entering into negotiations with the firm.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,529,978.50
Deposits December 31, 1909.....\$38,610,731.93
Total Assets\$41,261,682.21
Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

Phones: Franklin 216 Franklin 217 Home Phone S 3135



Limousines and Automobiles
Light Livery, Broughams, Carriages
1623-1631 Pine St., San Francisco

BAKERIES USING THE UNION LABEL.

Andrew Kuehne, 2848 22d, cor. Alabama.
Chas. Strohmaier, 2650 21st.
Fiederlein & Thieman, 3470 Mission.
Star Bakery, 2628 Mission, near 22d.
Beyer's Bakery, 3227 22d, near Mission.
R. Hollnagel, 1334 Castro, near 24th.
And. Halkett, 1602 Geary, near Buchanan.
G. Guenther, 1713 Leavenworth.
Carl Mettler, 130 Sadova, Ocean View.
Columbus Dining Room Bakery, 3312 Mission.
Gehmann & Seitz, 4458 Mission.
Duboce Cafe & Bakery, 708 14th.
L. Untenahrer, 2170 Mission, near 17th.
Pacific Syndicate, 891 Market, opp. Powell.
C. Geyer, 330 Brazil ave.
Thoke & Sadler, Clement, near 5th ave.
Nick Eukens, 899 Capp.
Christ. Pfeiffermann, 541 Montgomery.
Paul Kraus, 1530 Church, cor. Duncan.
Peter Gumm, 3899 24th, cor. Sanchez.
Home Bakery, 1112 Devisadero.
Wreden's Bakery Department, 2258 Fillmore.
Swiss American Bakery, 2757 24th.
Alcazar Bakery, 1821 Fillmore.
Palm Bakery, 1714 Waller.
Sunnyside Bakery, 2901 Diamond.
John Kohs, 25th and Mission.
B. & D. Restaurant, 178 Third.
Thistle Bakery, 2767 21st.
C. Jensen, 4106 25th.
O. Elliger, 305 Jules ave., Ingleside.
L. Loeffler, 690 Chenery.
San Jose Baking Co., 433 Vine, San Jose.
Carl Neubold, 49 West San Carlos, San Jose.

Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: May, Gold on Dark Green.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
 †Monotype Machines.
 ‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co., 88 First.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
 (172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
 (48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 557 Clay.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 560 Sacramento.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 739 Market.
 (176) California Press, 50 Main.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
 (179) Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 220 Kearny.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (215) Fletcher, E. J., 325 Bush.
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 (203) Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (228) Franklin Printing and Engraving Co., 118 Montgomery Ave.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) Halle, R. H., 261 Bush.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
 (150) International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (224) Jones, J. C. & Co., 2107 Howard.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
 (168) Lanson & Lauray, 534 Jackson.
 (227) I. Lasky, 1203 Fillmore.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 2305 Mariposa.
 (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
 (216) Matthews, E. L., 568 Castro.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (208) Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
 (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth.
 (225) North Beach 535 Montgomery Ave.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (181) Peckham, T. A., 420 Kearny.
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (217) Quick Print, 164 Sanchez.
 (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (226) San Francisco Litho Company, 521 Commercial.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
 (229) Sausalito News, Sausalito, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.

- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (10) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
 (187) Town Talk, 88 First.
 (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 362 Clay.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 509 Sansome.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 117 Grant Ave.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
 (32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
 (40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
 (53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
 (42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
 Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery
 MAILERS.
 Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
 American Tobacco Company.
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
 McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
 Moraghan Oyster Company.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Box Factory.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Rapid Auto Express Co., 33-37 Twenty-fourth.
 Rincon Hill Stable, 356 Fremont.
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.
 Standard Box Factory.
 Suro Baths.
 United Cigar Stores.

When the boundary-line controversy between Massachusetts and Rhode Island was waxing hot some years ago, a Rhode Island member of Congress became indignantly eloquent. "This plan of depriving Rhode Island of her possessions," he said, "is a tremendous injustice." "Huh!" said Senator Dawes, "if we took your whole State it wouldn't be anything but petty larceny."

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Wednesday's vote for local officials resulted as follows (787 votes cast—only those offices for which there was competition appearing on the ballot): President—Geo. A. Tracy, 388, H. L. White, 392; first vice-president—Frank Bonnington, 413, Philip Johnson, 356; second vice-president, Wm. Cowperthwaite, 245, Geo. S. Hollis, 514; member executive committee—Eugene Donovan, 364, W. A. Gallagher, 379; delegates to I. T. U. (three to be elected)—David Cooper, 406, Thomas Dignan, 89, Eugene Donovan, 377, W. A. Gallagher, 281, Con Schmitt, 333, Frank Wandress, 372, Benj. F. Wise, 262; alternate delegates to I. T. U.—C. W. Cody, 541, May McKinley, 544, J. E. Wilcox, 537.

The I. T. U. referendum vote in San Francisco follows: President, James M. Lynch, 358, William M. Reilly, 422; first vice-president—George A. Tracy, 483, Charles H. Govan, 289; delegates to A. F. of L. (four to be elected)—Frank Morrison, 599, Max S. Hayes, 367, Hugh Stevenson, 306, T. W. McCullough, 293, Edgar A. Perkins, 350, Sam De Nedrey, 352, Charles W. Fear, 360, Alexander MacLean, 130; secretary-treasurer—J. W. Hays, 353, Robert C. Albrook, 378; trustees Union Printers' Home (three to be elected)—Michael Powell, 376, W. W. Daniel, 307, Walter H. McKee, 195, T. D. Fennessy, 257, Thomas McCaffery, 232, William J. White, 625, L. S. Williams, 86; agent Union Printers' Home—George P. Nichols, 258, Charles W. Bastian, 135, Edwin L. Hitchens, 298.

William Totheroh, Ed Anderson and Pete Ryan of the "Examiner" chapel are on the sick list.

John C. Carroll died in Sacramento on May 3d. He was a printer with a wide acquaintance in this section of California. The deceased was forty-five years of age, and a native of Ohio. Sacramento Typographical Union conducted the funeral services at the printers' plot on May 8th. President Thomas Wright read the funeral address, and the pall bearers were James Devine, Joseph Russell, James Robbins, Everett Ruggles, Andrew F. Smith and George Suydam.

On May 6th the appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York denied an appeal of the Typothetae from an order of Justice Bischoff suspending a sentence of twenty days' imprisonment he had passed upon Patrick H. McCormick and Vincent J. Costello, former president and organizer respectively of Typographical Union No. 6. These men were convicted of criminal contempt of court in disobeying an injunction granted to the Typothetae by Justice Bischoff, and he sentenced them each to pay a fine of \$250 and serve twenty days in prison. They took an appeal, and the action of Justice Bischoff in the case was sustained by the Appellate Court. But when he was asked to carry out his judgment he decided that the case was one in which he had the right to extend clemency, and accordingly suspended the prison sentence. The Typothetae appealed on the ground that the prison sentence was part of the judgment of the Court of Appeals and the lower court had no right to interfere with it.

Western Canadian employing printers are reported to be urging English compositors to emigrate to that country. Non-unionism is the cause of the request. There are sufficient members of the I. T. U. to supply the demand, but lower wages and longer hours are favored by the employers. This is a short-sighted policy. It has failed to accomplish its purpose in the past, and, after all, experience is the best teacher.

No. 21's label committee announces the close on June 15th of the contest for seven valuable prizes. The member of the union who brings in the largest number of non-label pieces of printing wins the first prize, and so on for the other trophies. It is the desire of this active committee to stimulate interest in the union label.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 216 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters, phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.
Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.
Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.
Binery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.
Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.
Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandeller Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 130 Fulton.
Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 130 Fulton.
Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 130 Fulton.
Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.
Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet first and third Thursday nights at 1213 Market.
Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.
Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.
Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.
Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas Workers—Headquarters, 306 14th; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.
Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.
Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.
Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.
Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.
Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers—M. Boehm, 703 Gough.
Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secy., 392 Oak.
Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.
Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.
Ramblers—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.
Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 2d Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.
Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.
Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.
Teamsters, No. 216—Meet 807 Folsom.
Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.
Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.
Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.
Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.
Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

For Women in Union and Home

The president and secretary of the Oklahoma Woman Suffrage Association have filed with the Oklahoma Secretary of State an initiative petition of nearly 40,000 names, asking for the submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women. The petition has been accepted. It contains about 5000 more signatures than the law requires. It has been years since the friends of equal rights were able to secure the submission of a woman suffrage amendment by any State legislature, and now there are four such amendments pending at once, in Washington, South Dakota, Oregon and Oklahoma. The two former were submitted by the legislatures, the two latter by initiative petition.

One of the most significant sessions of the Purity Congress was devoted to the right of the child to a knowledge of the vital facts of life. Mrs. Della Thompson Lutes, editor of "American Motherhood," of Cooperstown, N. Y., was in charge. The theme was discussed in four very unusual papers from the standpoint of the school, the church, the medical fraternity, and the home. All agreed that in reverent, careful, early, well-planned teaching on the subject was a source of safety, and that school and church and home and medical profession have obligations here which cannot safely be ignored.

Los Angeles has probably the only woman deputy district attorney in the country. She is Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz. The appointment came as a result of a request from the various women's clubs and organizations, which petitioned the district attorney for representation on his staff. The primary purpose of a woman as a member of the district attorney's office is to have her assist whenever children or women are concerned in the law. Mrs. Foltz has been a pioneer among the members of her sex in attaining prominence in public positions. She is the first woman who ever served under the appointment of the Governor as a member of the board of trustees of a State Normal School, and is the first woman member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Through her efforts the prison parole system in California was added, after she had gained data from the keepers of the largest penitentiaries and reformatories in the country.

Mrs. T. F. Beall, a rural mail carrier of the Burbank district in California, goes over her twenty-five mile route in an automobile which she bought with her own earnings.

Magel Bishop, who has been appointed instructor in biological science in the Women's College of Baltimore, affords a striking example of the fitness of women for higher education. She received the degree of bachelor of arts in Wellesley and the master of arts degree in Smith. She was assistant for two years in the department of pathology in Cornell University medical school. She taught zoology for two years in Smith College.

A committee of the New Zealand Legislature has just recommended that telegraphers' cramp be added to the list of diseases for which the employer must compensate the workman who suffers it in his employ. Next thing we know employers will be liable for damages when their gum-chewing stenographers get cramp of the facial muscles or their tongues get tired, says the Oakland "Enquirer."

Mother (crossly): "Freddie, haven't I told you that you must not talk when I am talking?" Freddie: "But, mamma, you won't let me stay up after you go to bed!"

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, May 17th, Vice-President C. H. Wiesel presiding. Martin Golski and Edwin O'Malley were admitted to membership on examination. Transfers deposited: F. P. Saviers, Local No. 368; Irene Snedigar, Local No. 47. Reinstated to membership, A. W. Burt.

At the regular monthly meeting of the union held on Thursday, May 12th, it was decided to subscribe for one hundred shares of stock in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company.

Members will please be careful and not patronize any barber shop that is unfair to the Barbers' Union. A fine will be imposed upon any member found patronizing said shops.

Permission was granted members to play with lady who has rehearsed numbers for entertainment at Ebell Hall on the 24th inst.

We understand that the engagement of Paul Steindorff and his orchestra which has just terminated at Idora Park has been a most successful one, the attendance being very large, in fact much better than when the eastern attractions have appeared, which only goes to show the class of music that the local musicians are capable of presenting, and establishes the fact that it is not necessary to import eastern talent to draw the people.

E. J. Hauser left last week for an extended trip through the east and Europe, to be absent about six months, during which time he will visit England, France and Germany, and will stop some time in the city in which his father, Mr. L. Hauser, was born and raised. His many

friends of Local No. 6 wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

WOMEN IN THE HOME.

By Susan W. Fitzgerald.

We are forever being told that the place of woman is in the home. Well, so be it. But what do we expect of her in the home? Merely to stay in the home is not enough. She is a failure unless she does certain things for the home. She must make the home minister, as far as her means will allow, to the health and welfare, moral as well as physical, of her family, and especially of her children. She, more than anyone else, is held responsible for what they become.

She is responsible for the cleanliness of her house.

She is responsible for the wholesomeness of the food.

She is responsible for the children's health.

She, above all, is responsible for their morals, for their sense of truth, of honesty and of decency, for what they turn out to be.

How Far Can the Mother Control These Things?

She can clean her own rooms, but if the neighbors are allowed to live in filth, she cannot keep her rooms from being filled with bad air and smells, or from being infested by vermin.

She can cook her food well, but if dealers are permitted to sell poor food, unclean milk or stale eggs, she cannot make the food wholesome for her children.

She can care for her own plumbing and her refuse, but if the plumbing in the rest of the house is unsanitary, if garbage accumulates and the halls and stairs are left dirty, she cannot protect her children from the sickness and infection that these conditions bring.

She can take every care to avoid fire, but if the

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house has been badly built, if the fire escapes are insufficient or not fire-proof, she cannot guard her children from the horrors of being maimed or killed by fire.

She can open her windows to give her children the air we are told is so necessary, but if the air is laden with infection, with tuberculosis and other contagious diseases, she cannot protect her children from this danger.

She can send her children out for air and exercise, but if the conditions that surround them on the streets are immoral and degrading, she cannot protect them from these dangers.

Alone, she cannot make these things right. Who or what can?

The city can do it, the city government that is elected by the people, to take care of the interests of the people.

And who decides what the city government shall do?

First, the officials of that government; and,

Second, those who elect them.

Do the women elect them?

No, the men do. So it is the men and not the women that are really responsible for the

Unclean houses,

Unwholesome food,

Bad plumbing,

Danger of fire,

Risk of tuberculosis and other diseases,

Immoral influences of the street.

In fact, men are responsible for the conditions under which the children live, but we hold women responsible for the results of those conditions. If we hold women responsible for the results, must we not, in simple justice, let them have something to say as to what these conditions shall be? There is one simple way of doing this. Give them the same means that men have. Let them vote.

Women are by nature and training, housekeepers. Let them have a hand in the city's housekeeping, even if they introduce an occasional house-cleaning.

A LEGEND.

I have read somewhere the legend of one who, day-dreaming in his chair, beheld a vision, which stood before him and beckoned him to follow her to fortune. He waited sluggishly; heeded not her call nor her beckoning, until at last she grew dim and disappeared. Just as the vision faded, he sprang to his feet and cried out, "Tell me who thou art!" and received the answer: "I am Opportunity; once neglected, I never return."—Selected.

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"Yawn and the world yawns with you; think and you think alone."—"Life."

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